WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method of fabricating a light emitting device having a light emitting element having an anode, a layer containing an organic compound, which is in contact with said anode, and a cathode which is in contact with said layer containing an organic compound, said method comprising the steps of:

forming an anode;

forming an insulating material for covering end portions of said anode;

washing a surface of said anode with a porous sponge;

performing a vacuum heating immediately before a layer containing an organic compound is formed;

forming said layer containing an organic compound; and

forming a cathode.

2. A method according to claim 1, wherein temperature of said vacuum heating is in the range from 100°C to 250°C.

3. A method according to claim 1, wherein a step of performing said vacuum heating, a step of forming said layer containing an organic compound and a step of forming said cathode are in turn carried out in series without being in contact with an atmospheric air.

4. A method according to claim 1, wherein said vacuum heating has a degree of vacuum of 1×10^{-3}Pa to 1×10^{-6}Pa.

5. A method according to Claim 1, wherein a step of forming said cathode is performed by an electric resistance heating method or a sputtering method.

6. A method according to claim 1 wherein said light emitting device is incorporated into one selected from the group consisting of a cellular phone, an electronic book, a display, a personal computer, a video camera, a mobile computer, a player using a recording medium, and a digital camera.

7. A method of fabricating a light emitting device having a light emitting element having an anode, a layer containing an organic compound which is in contact with said anode and a cathode which is in contact with said layer containing an organic compound, said method comprising the steps of:

forming an anode;

washing a surface of said anode with a porous sponge;

forming an insulating material for covering end portions of said anode;

performing a vacuum heating immediately before a layer containing an organic compound is formed;

forming said layer containing an organic compound; and forming a cathode.

8. A method according to claim 7, wherein temperature of said vacuum heating is in the range from 100°C to 250°C.

9. A method according to claim 7, wherein a step of performing said vacuum heating, a step of forming said layer containing an organic compound and a step of forming said cathode are in turn carried out in series without being in contact with an atmospheric air.

10. A method according to claim 7, wherein said vacuum heating has a degree of vacuum of 1×10^{-3}Pa to 1×10^{-6}Pa.

11. A method according to Claim 7, wherein a step of forming said cathode is performed by an electric resistance heating method or a sputtering method.

12. A method according to claim 7 wherein said light emitting device is incorporated into one selected from the group consisting of a cellular phone, an electronic book, a display, a personal computer, a video camera, a mobile computer, a player using a recording medium, and a digital camera.

13. A method of fabricating a light emitting device having a light emitting element having an anode, a layer containing an organic compound which is in contact with said anode and a cathode which is in contact with said layer containing an organic compound, said method comprising the steps of:

forming an anode;

washing a surface of said anode with a porous sponge;

forming an insulating material for covering end portions of said anode;

washing said surface of said anode with a porous sponge;

performing a vacuum heating immediately before a layer containing an organic compound is formed;

forming said layer containing an organic compound; and

forming a cathode.

14. A method according to claim 13, wherein temperature of said vacuum heating is in the range from 100°C to 250°C.

15. A method according to claim 13, wherein a step of performing said vacuum heating, a step of forming said layer containing an organic compound and a step of forming said cathode are in turn carried out in series without being in contact with an atmospheric air.

16. A method according to claim 13, wherein said vacuum heating has a degree of vacuum of 1×10^{-3}Pa to 1×10^{-6}Pa.

17. A method according to Claim 13, wherein a step of forming said cathode is performed by an electric resistance heating method or a sputtering method.

18. A method according to claim 13 wherein said light emitting device is incorporated into one selected from the group consisting of a cellular phone, an electronic book, a display, a personal computer, a video camera, a mobile computer, a player using a recording medium, and a digital camera.

19. A method of fabricating a light emitting device having a light emitting element having an anode, a layer containing an organic compound which is in contact with said anode, and a cathode which is in contact with said layer containing an organic compound, said method comprising the steps of:

forming an organic insulating film for covering a TFT;

forming an inorganic insulating film comprising a material selected from the group consisting of a silicon nitride film and a silicon oxide film over said organic insulating film by a sputtering method;

forming an anode electrically connected to said TFT over

said inorganic insulating film;

forming an insulating material for covering end portions of said anode;

washing a surface of said anode with a porous sponge;

performing a vacuum heating immediately before a layer containing an organic compound is formed;

forming said layer containing an organic compound; and

forming a cathode.

20. A method according to claim 19, wherein temperature of said vacuum heating is in the range from 100°C to 250°C.

21. A method according to claim 19, wherein a step of performing said vacuum heating, a step of forming said layer containing an organic compound and a step of forming said cathode are in turn carried out in series without being in contact with an atmospheric air.

22. A method according to claim 19, wherein said vacuum heating has a degree of vacuum of 1×10^{-3}Pa to 1×10^{-6}Pa.

23. A method according to Claim 19, wherein a step of forming said cathode is performed by an electric resistance heating method or a sputtering method.

24. A method according to claim 19 wherein said light emitting device is incorporated into one selected from the group consisting of a cellular phone, an electronic book, a display, a personal computer, a video camera, a mobile computer, a player using a recording medium, and a digital camera.

25. A method of fabricating a light emitting device having a light emitting element having an anode, a layer containing an organic compound which is in contact with said anode and a cathode which is in contact with said layer containing an organic compound, said method comprising the steps of:

forming an anode;

forming an insulating material for covering end portions of said anode;

washing a surface of said anode with a porous sponge;

forming a layer containing a first organic compound which is in contact with said anode by a coating method;

performing a vacuum heating immediately before a layer containing a second organic compound is formed;

forming said layer containing a second organic compound by a vapor deposition method; and

forming a cathode.

26. A method according to claim 25, wherein said layer

containing a first organic compound is made of a high-molecular weight material, said layer containing a second organic compound is made of a low-molecular weight material.

27. A method according to claim 25, wherein temperature of said vacuum heating is in the range from 100°C to 200°C.

28. A method according to claim 25, wherein said vacuum heating has a degree of vacuum of 1×10^{-3}Pa to 1×10^{-6}Pa.

29. A method according to Claim 25, wherein a step of forming said cathode is performed by an electric resistance heating method or a sputtering method.

30. A method according to claim 25 wherein said light emitting device is incorporated into one selected from the group consisting of a cellular phone, an electronic book, a display, a personal computer, a video camera, a mobile computer, a player using a recording medium, and a digital camera.

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31. A method of manufacturing a light emitting device having a light emitting element comprising an anode, a layer containing an organic compound in contact with said anode, a cathode in contact with said layer containing an organic

compound, said method comprising:

forming an anode;

forming an insulating material which covers an end part of said anode;

washing a surface of said anode with a porous sponge;

conducting a heating in an inactive atmosphere;

performing a vacuum heating immediately before a layer containing an organic compound is formed;

forming said layer containing an organic compound; and

forming a cathode.

32. A method according to claim 31, wherein said vacuum heating has a degree of vacuum of 1×10^{-3}Pa to 1×10^{-6}Pa.

33. A method according to Claim 31, wherein a step of forming said cathode is performed by an electric resistance heating method or a sputtering method.

34. A method of manufacturing a light emitting device having a light emitting element comprising an anode, a layer containing an organic compound in contact with said anode, a cathode in contact with said layer containing an organic compound, said method comprising:

forming an anode;

forming an insulating material which covers an end part

of said anode;

washing a surface of said anode with a porous sponge;

conducting a heating in an inactive atmosphere;

irradiating said anode with an ultraviolet light;

performing a vacuum heating immediately before a layer containing an organic compound is formed;

forming said layer containing an organic compound; and

forming a cathode.

35. A method according to claim 34, wherein said vacuum heating has a degree of vacuum of 1×10^{-3}Pa to 1×10^{-6}Pa.

36. A method according to Claim 34, wherein a step of forming said cathode is performed by an electric resistance heating method or a sputtering method.